WHEELING, WEST VA., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1886.

Che Intelligencer.

LORD HARTINGTON IS Playing Mugwump

MR. EUSTAGE GIBSON CAPTURING Dr. Bar bee is one of the jokes of the season,

GOVERNOR WILSON is to wear his usual amile at Charleston's coming " State ball,"

Schille is a serious offense in England. Tuere they anap you up in short order for disturbing the peace of the realm,

INFECTOR HIRAM YOUNG goes too-all in the interest of reform. His successor, Mr. Shouse, is said to be a competent man.

Some New York business men are making contracts containing a gold clause, for for they may be caught on the short ail-

THE Philadelphia Press complains that thieves are overrunning that city. What! are there then no vacancies in the alma-

Ir Dakota will promise to walk in the way that is called Democratic, the House may welcome her to the Union of hearts and the Union of hands.

A FRENCH scientist informs us that the nerre of the frog is two hundred times less sensitive than the telephone. Then we can't boycott Bell with the croaking frog.

p prohibit the giving or selling of the deadly cleare te to a minor under eighteen years of age. Wouldn't it be as well to spank the said minor?

St. Louis girls look on General Sher man's removal to New York as a studied affront to them. They want to know, you know, whether the General didn't find the kissing pretty good in St. Louis.

Ms. Bonney's refusal to serve on the Police and Fire Board might embarrase the Commissioners in their efforts to get well started at an early day. It is to be hoped that he will not refuse the city this

Twe Chicago Justice of the Peace who has brought action for libel against Rev Dr. Kittridge may or may not get a verdict, but he will not greatly help his gam bler friends. There is some public opin

The Springfield Republican joins in the chorns: "The House investigation should be prompt and complete, and then the At torney-General should retire." There are many who think the Attorney-General should not stand upon the order of his

ATTORNAY GENERAL GARLAND has shown

Mr. Garland ought to realize that this sort of thing becomes really wrong after it SENATOR VEST, of Missouri keeps the

olemn vow he registered before his constitaents that he would not wear a claw-ham mer coat in Washington, nor ride in a carrisge. It is such self-sacrificing patriots that make a nation truly great and worthy

WILLIAMS COLUMN at which Prof. Perry reigns and deals out free trade doctrine, ex-Governor Hoyt of Pennsylvania has begun a series of lectures on the American aide. The colleges are rubbing their eyes, for they have heard that young men of the country are not content to get only the British side of national economy

ir was very thoughtful of Mr. Vilas to change the name of a Colorado postoffice from Blaine to Cleveland. A little thing of this kind will not change Colorado from Blaine to Cleveland, and in course o time there may be use for the old letter stamps in that office. You can't tell what is going to happen in a country so big as

As THE INTELLIGENCER ventured to suggest when the news came from Washing ton, Mr. Eustace Gibson was in error when be said he had captured Dr. Barbee. A friend of Dr. Barbee, writing from tha gentleman's home, favors the INTRILLI-GENCER with a contribution of more than ordinary interest to Mr. Gibson. If Mr. Gibson has really caught the bear, he will wonder why it is so hard to let go. He may have plain sailing in the convention, but after that we imagine that our friends in the Fourth district will afford him reasonable entertainment. When the fight as hard as when he was himself the

have been reported within the past twenty-four hours. The riot in Trafalgar which was not in the interest of the real rause of labor; the eviction of the Chinese from Seattle-based on sanitary grounds, but really a labor movement; and the work of the torch and the revolver in the coke regions.

The men of Seattle, though engaged in quietly and without violence. There is an "irrepressible conflict" between the Chinese and the whites upon the Pacific coast, as there will be wherever the two incompatible races come into similar contact. Americans will not tolerate the dilling competition of the Chinaman as a laborer, and they have discovered that as a neighbor he is social poison.

The Hungarians and Italians who have tarned on their employers in the coke

turned on their employers in the poke the question.

The region are little if any better than the lit has been ascertained that out of the question.

of the pile driver engine explosion that oc-curred near Pittsburgh, Texas, on Friday, passed Brough this city yesterday en route to the Elissouri Pacific hospital at Fort Worth. Martin C.S. Tatzer, of Cen-inia, Ill., who had one arm and both legs bloken, died at 0:30 p. n. Friday.

MARINE HOSPITAL

Gibson and Grosvenor, of Ohio-A Lively Debate in the Saunte Over its Bight of Inquiry.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 8,-The name A. N. Williams to be postmaster at Park-ersburg was sent to the Senate to-day. He will likely be confirmed this week.

Congressman Gibson introduced a bil into the House to-day providing for the location of a United States Marine Hospital at Point Pleasant, W. Va. There is likely to be a little fight between Gibson and Grosvenor, of Ohio, in the committee The latter introduced the bill for the loca tion of the Hospital at Gallipolis, and he is not willing that it shall go to West Vir

ginia, notwithstanding the petition of the river men in favor of Point Pleasant. Hon. C. P. Snyder left for Charleston last night. On his return he will be ac-companied by Mrs. Snyder, who will re-main here during the remainder of the social season.

social season.
Father J. T. Sullivan, of Wheeling, and D. O. O'Connor, of Clarksburg, are in the city. Harry Hauffer, of Ripon, and James Little, of Pfodmont, are also among West Virginia arrivals.

THE SILVER QUESTION dixed Up With the highs of the Senate

Department Information,
Washington, Feb. 8.—Among the
neasures favorably reported to the Senate from the Committees and placed on the Icar, from the Committee on Privileges and Election, a bill fixing the time for the neeting of Congress in 1887 and every econd year thereafter on the first Mon-lay in October, and in 1886 and every sec-ond year thereafter on the second Monday of November.

Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the propriety of making such an amendment to the re-vised statutes as may be necessary to re-nume the issue of the United States notes of the denomination of one and two dol

in offering the resolution Mr. Ingalis aid he understood that the smaller notes had been withdrawn and practically reduced for the purpose of forcing silver into irculation and thereby rendering silver unpopular with the people. Ingalis impression was that the people of this country wanted gold and silver is a basis of circulation, but did not desire to carry other metal in their pockets. The people lid, however, desire the restoration of the small United States notes, and inasmuch as they pay all the money in the Treasury us they pay all the money in the Treasury from their own resources and are owners of whatever currency there may be in the country he (Mr. Ingalls) did not see why he peoples' wish should not be gratified. He had therefore offered the resolution.

THE ADMINISTRATION RAKED. Mr. Teller said everything possible has peen done by the administration as well is by others to make it difficult or liopos sible for people holding sliver dollars to exchange them for allver certificates and to render the sliver dollars as unpopular as possible.

as possible.

In Teller inquired: "Who is the Seccetary of the Treasury that he should
stand up and thwart the deliberate law of Where did he get his training that he should say, "I possess all the knowledge and wisdom of this government

knowledge and wisdom of this government on finances and no matter what the legislative department may say I know what is good for the country."

"The administration had shut the mint to silver and barred the Treasury to it, and then said they did not believe the people wanted silver. Men had been auny before now for debasing coin because they had cheated the people, yet cause they had cheated the people, yet here was a case of a government debasing its own coip."

MIL SHERMAN TAKES A HAND.

solution Mr. Sherman took the floor in its support. He said the inquiry was onthe support. He satter in many a car-tirely proper and that the Senate had a sright to anything on the executive files, either relating to the subject or to execu-tive appointments, surp unions or romov-als. This precipitated a debate upon a question so long pending in the caucuses, Committee meetings and secret sessions, Committee meetings and secret sessions, as to the right of the Semaie to information regarding removals. Mr. Sherman said, "I think we have a right to seek information of any Department of the government whether the information be on paper or by parole. I don't think there is any doubt of it whatever. But for that we could not localistic we could not even by executive.

Thomas, in the gourse of his address, in the gourse of his address, in the gourse of his address, iegislate; we could not even by executive session. I have just as much right to go to any Department and ask for any papers effecting that Department—effecting jest-lative business, if I go there armed with the power of the Senate as the Secretary of the Treasury or any Department of the Government—or as the President of the United States. That has always from the foundation of the Government been the established law. Any information that may effect the judgement or conduct of a Renstor on any subject of public duty is information egislate; we could not even by executive establement that may affect the judgement of that may affect the judgement of conduct of a Rengtor on any subject of public duty is information that the President is bound to communicate. There ongit to be no secrets in this Government of ours. It is a Government of the people. There is no rule or profiles for keeping secrets. We have no fring begins Barbee will be leading a right to say to another Department of the veteran column sgainst him, and he will Government for what reason did you define that the same in the sam this thing. The President has no right to come to us and say, why did you pass this law? He has no right to cross examine us. The Repartments are separate and distinct but as all information contained on the files of the Department is just as much the property of a Senator as anybody elas, there is no secret in this Government that can be protected from legistation as received. lative supervision.

MANNING'S TACIBURNITY,

He Withholds His Views From the Commit-tee on Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, Feb. S.—Secretary Manning has not yet given the Ways and an unlawful act, went about their work quietly and without violence. There is on the fessibility of the proposition now

Chinamen. There are intelligent, high-minded Hungarians and Italians, but these are not the kind that are brought away by minded Hungarians and Italians, but these are not the kind that are brought over by the shipload to displace American labor.

Description of the amount consist of our six millions of the amount consist of the six millions of the six milli

the macay.

The increase in the number of private

Congress for action, taking up so much valuable time which might be devoted instead to the best interests of the whole country, leads to a general desire for a bill to refer such things to the Court of Claims. A bill for that purpose is now before the House-Committee on Judiciary from which a lavorable report is expected, to refer all such claims demanding special legislation to the Court of Claims. It is not that they are without merit, but they take up so much time which might be devoted to measures benefiting the nation instead of

neasures benefiting the nation instead of one or two individuals. LOOKING TO A NEW NAVY. The Report of the Select Committee or

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senator Hawley, Chairman of the Select Committee of the Senate on Ordnance and War Ships, tolay submitted the Committee's report.

England, and of the information gained from other sources, and as a result gives the following conclusions:

1. The United States is metallurgically independent for all purposes of warfare.

2. The manufacture of iron and steel for peaceful purposes has tep! pace with the foremost science and saill of the world. For steel making the casting capacity is ample, but the heavy forging and finishimple, but the heavy forging and finish-ng of guns and armor will require new

one of guns and armor will require new and costly plants.

3. Machinery and mechanics tools of navy yards are sufficient for the building of engines, but much of it is obsolete and no longer economical. The means of building iron or steel ships are lacking. One yard has a good plant of limited expactly for finishing steel guns and has done some wood work.

ood work. 4. As a partial relief upon private build 4. As a partial relief upon private build-ers and as a resource in case of necessity, some ships should be built in navy yards, Ships in general should be built by pri-private contract, and private yards are cap-able of doing the work. The uncertain nature of repairs is such that some Gov-ernment yards should be kept ready to make these.

5. Armor plate and engines should be obtained wholly from private individuals.
6. The costly experiments of twenty-five years has reached a stage which justifies certain conclusions. Guns should be made of open-hearth steel, forged, breech-loading, chambered of calibre ranging from live to liteen inches, of ten ranging from theirly to thirty-five calibre. Armor and projectiles should be made of forged steel. The hydraulic lorging press produces better results than the steam nammer, costs less and should be used for Government work. Ships should be constructed of steel, but certain uninor classes may be composed of steel and wood.
7. The manufacture of guns suitable for ship and coast defances should be divided between private foundries and govern-

sup and coast deceases should be divided between private foundries and govern-ment shops, the former providing the lorge and tempered parts and the latter finishing those parts and assembling them. 8 The Government should establish two factories for machine finishing and assembling. The weight of opinion among army and pary experts and prominent. assembling. The weight of opinion among army and navy experts and prominent manufacturers of heavy work in steel decidedity indicates that the Washington navy yard and the Water-Vieit arsenal as the best sites for such factories. When the determination to contract for heavy guns shall have been reached the localities for dinishing can be determined easily.

9. All needed private capital is ready for cheerful co-operation with the govern-

or cheerful co-operation with the government in whatever it may require. 10. Proposals for armor and guns should require such quantities and extend over such a series of years as to justify private persons in securing the best plant. Pay-ments should be made only for completed work, and only the guaranteed bids of persons having capital and experience should be considered.

should be considered, Import Duties.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. S.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a letter from the Secretary of State suggesting that hereafter shipments of goods valued at ess than \$50 may be admitted to entry at the Custom House without the produc the Custom Touse without the produc-tion of a Consular invoice, and saying that an executive order will shortly be issued changing the Consular fee for authenticating invoices of goods valued at over \$50 and less than \$100, that such fee shall be fifty cents.

PULPIT PLEAS.

upon by both Dr. Thomas sad Prof. Swing, in their sermons yesterday. Dr. Thomas, in the course of his address, said:

"The ministers of this country are men

among men, and their relation to their The fraternal minister by reason of his relations to his fellow beings should stand relations to his feliow heings should stand for everything that is just and good. The minister's office is to hold up the abuses of the right as well as to teach about the good, the true and the beauti-fal. Whether-Justice Meech reserved a bribe or not, or whether it could be proved in court, there wile an irrepressible feeling that his decision in that case was a strange ore. The 225 men taken before the court

one. The 225 men taken before the court were not boys but men, arrested in one of the worst gainful mouses in Ohioago. Until the Justice explained why he charged the charge to disorderly conduct he should not complain that he was criticised. Upon the surface the look was some corrupting influence was brought to bear. Dr. Kittredge was not so slow as the speaker nor so deliberate. He might or might not have been correct in his conclusions about bribery, but Dr. Kittredge was fighting on the right side. Applause. vas fighting on the right side. [Applause.] He would not only be sustained by his arge church, but by the entire West

Prof. Swing said the fining of gamblers \$1 on a disorderly charge was not a step in advance. It showed that idle loafers were eceiving too much favor from the adminstrators of justice. There seemed only a ollar of difference between the office of dollar of difference between the one and the pursuit of the other. The substantial argument of Dr. Kittredge should be upheld by all lovers of the city's weal, and every endeavor used to bring about a condition of things when a court of justice could never be a court of interestics and when the workman with his natice, and when the workman with his inner pail was more esteemed than two undred loafers in a public resort.

Young Men Leaving Virginia. RIGHMOND, Feb. S .- Widespread alarm is

State as to the present condition of affairs, and a number of young men who are leaving this State for the ywest. The bitterest abusers of the Readjuster party are now clamoring for measures of repudiation to prevent the inflow of coupons. An extreasurer of Northumberland county who owes the state \$3,100, tendered the auditor that among in coupons last weak, but the that amount in coupons last week, but the anditor refused to accept them. The auditor refused to accept them. The treasurer's counsel then got a temporary injunction from Judge Bond's court restraining the auditor from collecting the claim. There are many others who are in arrears to the State who will settle their accounts in the same manner.

Mayen's brass band will make the mu-

A TIPPLE BURNED

BY THE STRIKING COKE WORKERS.

the Frick Company Soffers a Loss of Forty Thousand Dollars-One of the Sloters Fataliy Wounded-The Bingleader Arrested - The Mass Meeting

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. S .- A serious affair took place this morning at the Henry Clay Coke Works, of Frick & Company near Broadford. About 300 strikers from Leisenring marched this morning to the Henry Clay works where a few men were on the workmen. They kept up this fir-ing for some little time but no body was It gives an exhaustive account of the examinations by that Committee of the principal works and yards in this country and England, and of the information gained from other sources, and as a result gives the following conclusions:

1. The United States is metallurgically independent for all purposes of warfare.

2. The manufacture of iron and steel for william Solsson, the foremen of the men. William Soisson, the foreman of the mea-nud gave him a severe beating. The man was left lying on the ground unable to walk or defend himself from stray kicks, which the rioters gave him as they passed to and fer

The strikers then made an attack upon the tipple house, drove the men in charge out of it and upset the office stove, which caused the building to be set on fire. The employee of the company made a plucky attempt to put out the fire and save the tipple, but were driven away by the strikers, who surrounded the tipple and guarded it until it was consumed. They allowed the company's employes to attempt to save the boilers after the tipple was dentroyed. The strikers did not attempt to burn anything else, but after remaining at the works a short time longer they went to the Sterling works where they did some little damage and injured a couple of men. caused the building to be set on fire. The

men.

A couple of deputy sheriffs were at the
Henry Clay ovens, but were powerless to
do more than identify some of the leaders.
At Sterling Sheriff Stewart met the strikers. He had about a dozan deputies with him. He made a speech to the strikers and they seemed disposed to listen to him at first but when he counselled them to avoid further violence they hooted him and became very violent. Of course there was no use to try to make arrests against such odds.

The mob then left for Spottdale. The loss to Frick & Co., by the burning of the tipple, will be from \$30,000 to \$40,000. THE INJURED PARTIES.

Wyaft, the coke charge, who shot at the strikers, is said to have slightly wounded himself by a pistol ball, and to have been badly beaten later.

been badly beaten later.

Informations for riot, arson and assault will be made against the strikers engaged in the outbreak, and wholesale arrests will take place at once. Frick & Co. deny, the report that they intended replacing the Hungarians with Italians.

The striker who was shot is an Italian named Saggies. The ball, a 38 calibre, passed under the edge of his right shoulder blade and lodged in his body, inflicting what is believed to b; a fatal wound. About 25 men were in the slope when the tipple was fired and a number of them were badly scorched in getting out.

Several cars standing on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad under the tipple were partly burned. The trouble in the region is believed to be just commencing. The strikers propose to force all the workmen out, and if they resist loss of life and destruction of property is anticipated.

struction of property is anticipated.

THE SCOTTDALE MEETING.

After leaving Broadford no further iolence was indulged in. The strikers marched quietly to Scottdale where they elped swell the crowd at the meeting helped swell the crowd at the meeting there to at least 3,000 people. The meeting was held with a view of showing the operators that the backbone of the strike was not broken. Reports from all over the region showed but few men working except at the advance. After deciding to continue the struggle the meeting adjourned and fully 500 of the strikers started for the Jimtown works. At five o'clock they reached Jimtown and were met by Sheriff Sterling and a posse of deputies. They scarcely noticed the sheriff and marched on to the woods. A meeting For Justice in the Courts—The Chicago
Gambling Cases.
CHICAGO, ILES., Esb. 8.—The suit for libel commenced by Police Justice Mecch strike in the morning. The men then dispersed for the night and no trouble has

to-day, escaped during the melee, and to night is under guard in the company store. As stated before he is the same man that was assaulted at Morgan's works several weeks ago, and when he saw the growd coming he fired the shot that led to the destruction of property.

THE LEADER ARRESTED. William Trimbath was arrested thi evening charged with being a leader in today's outbreak. He was taken to Unionown and placed in jail. Donations ar oming in liberally, and to-morrow a com coming in liberally, and to morrow a com-mission store will be opened at Connells-ville. It will be presided over by those who know the needy, and for the next two weeks there will not be any families in want at the works in that vicinity if

in want at the works in that vicinity if they make known their wants.

A Greensburg, Pa., special says: The Slavonians have sent for a prominent Hungarian consul at New York. He telegraphed a willingness to come, and is expected here within the next 24 hours. He will take charge of their case and see that the imprisoned Hungarians have justice, and will also advise with those now on a strike in the coke region. They claim that he is one of the most learned representatives of the Austrian Government in this country, and fully conversant with sentatives of the Austrian Government in this country, and fully converant with the laws and usages of the United States; that he will fight the coke operators on au equal footing to the bitter end both as to those now in jail and those that have brought spit against the company for damages in ejecting them from their homes when they owed no rent for the same.

A Workingmen's Victory. DETROIT, Feb. 8 .- The Spring-Wells

Dry Dock Company recently gave notice o their men that beginning with to-day they would be required to work ten hours instead of nine. A committee of men was informed that no proportionate advance in pay would be given. This was reported to the men, several hundred, who refused to work at the reduction. The Company was given till this morning to consider the matter and into the fore the time for starting. xelted among the business men of the matter and just before the time for starting to work the men were told to go to work on the old terms, which was done. It is considered a signal victory by the Knights of Labor, to which organization the men

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 8.-William H. Crane is again very sick, and last night his part in the "Comedy of Errors" at McVicker's had to be taken by Mr. How-McVicker's had to be taken by Mr. How-and. Mr. Crane played Saturday night, though manifestly under disadvantage, but yesterday he took to his bed at the Grand Pacific, and this evening his physicians were anxions about him. He has eaught a severe cold and has every symptom of pneumonia. Yesterday afterneon no one twas permitted to see him,

A RUNAWAY TRAIN Dreates Great Havoc—A Number of Houses
Badly Wrecked.

Fr. Louis. Mo, Feb. 8.—A freight train SURROUNDS THE NELSON COLUMN

consisting of sixty-two cars, heavily laden while running up Poplar street from the river this morning separated in the midlle, and immediately the rear portion of the train started back down the grade. The brakemen did all in their power to arrest the progress of the runaway cars, but their efforts were unavailing, and in order to save their lives abandoned the train to its fate. Each foot of its backward course increased the speed and almost immediately several of the cars began swaying from side to side and soon jumped the track, but still kept on in their downward course, cruehing into the houses which line the streets and leaving destruction in their wake.

One of the cars became ditched, howthe train started back down the grade

One of the cars became ditcaed, how-One of the cars became ditched, however, and this arristed the progress of those behind it. Others continued in their mad course, some off the track and some on, until they were tipped over into the river. Several houses on Poplar street from Fifth street, where the two portions of the train became separated, to Second street, were damaged, and almost every house from thence to the river was badly-wyecked. The debris of the wrecked cars and houses now strew the track, which will require several hours to remove. The loss can scarcely be estimated at present

on scoont of the confusion, but conservative estimated at present on account of the confusion, but conservative estimates place it at about \$15,000. No one sustained injuries of a serious character. RATTLESNAKE RABIES.

Man Singularly Affected By the Bite o JASPER, GA., Feb. 8.—The condition of Mr. Sylvester Sams, a well known citizen of this county, excites considerable interest. Two years ago Mr. Sams, while walking over his (4rm, was bitten by a rattlesnake. He immediately resorted to rattesnake. He immediately resorted to the native remedy—whisky, of which he took copious draughts. Nothing more was thought of the matter until six months ago, when Mr. Sams betrayed strauge symptoms. He was never stil, not even in his sleep, twitching his muscles and moving incessantly.

poving incessantly.

Lately he has developed violent symp and, in fact, all who came within his reach. He now ac's like a man with a well defined case of rables, only instead of barking he makes a ratting sound. He has been taken to the Canton jail, where a strong ghard will be kept over him un-til the crisis is resched.

B. & O. Eugenes Levied On.
pecial Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Feb. 8.—The ounty authorities have levied on two freight engines of the Baltimore and Ohio Gampany at this point because of non-payment of taxes recently levied on the company's railroad bridge by the Board of Public Works, amounting to about \$7,500. The case will be decided in the United States Court here this week, and if it goes against the company the taxes will be paid. The matter excites no little inter-tate here.

BOZEMAN, MONT., Feb. 8.-Last night a ody of masked man intered a meeting at Grange ball and marched up the at trange and marched up the aisle, covering the chair with their revolvers, took W. W. Ulmont, placed a rope around his nock, swung him up to a tree in a field near by and strangled him until his friend Henry Dow appeared with a brace of revolvers. Warrants are out for the twelve members of the mob.

Crawford Murdered.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 8 .- An officer of the army at Salt Lake received a letter from brother officer in Arizona in a position to know what he writes, saying: "Crawford was foully murdered by the Mexicans; that is all there is to it. They knew who it was they were killing, as they had been talking to him nearly half an hour before thesting at him."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

John Wynn, an old citizen of Shanes-ille, O., was fatally burned in a fire in his welling.

Norman & Co.'s extensive dry goods es tablishment al Austin, Tex., was badi damaged by fire. Richard McCauless, a barn-burner, was sentenced at Manchester, O., to five years

The issue of standard silver dollars rom the mints during the w

February 6, was \$277,820.

Reports have been received from Frankort, Ky., that the high liquor license bill
s not likely to pass the Legislature. There were no regular theatrical per-formances in Cincinnati Sunday, but some places of amusement were open for lec-tures and magic lantern shows.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company ill adopt the 24-hour time, abandoning a. M. and P. M., and counting from 1 o'clock nidnight around to 24 o'clock.

A Washington paper announces that it has become the fashion in the National Capital for public men to adopt crests after the manner of the old world nobility.

At the celebration of the eightieth birth-day of Jacob Hossler, near Tilin, O., there were of the aged guests present nine whose average age was seventy-six years. A fillbustering expedition, consisting of wenty-five men, which salled from New York, is reported to have gone to reinforce revolutionary movement in Honduras.

Representatives of Eastern capitalists are again laboring with the Ohio Sinking Fund Commissioners in a scheme to re-fund State bonds on terms favoring them-

A pickpocket in the Hamilton county O. Jall, under sentence of three years in the penitentiary, escaped among a class of singers from the Salvation Army, per-mitted to enter the jail for Sunday services. Tennessco will, if Republican gains hold

neneeste will, it republican gains hold out on the average from 1870 to 1884 (34,-653 votes, or an annual gain of 4,831, elect a Republican ticket next November, including a Governor, member of the Su-preme Court, member of Congress and the State Legislature.

the State Legislature.

It is feared that the ballot-boxes in possession of the bunko police of Cincinnati have been so doctored as to make frauds appear in Republican wards to offset the exposed villainies in certain Democratic wards. This is given as the reason the Democrates of the Senate fought so desperalty for delay. ately for delay.

W. W. Jansen & Sons, a large furniture manufacturing firm, of Quincy, Ill., made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are about \$137,000. The assets cannot be

an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are about \$137,000. The assets cannot be stated until an appraisement is made. They consist of the furniture on hand and valuable real estate.

A strange story has been sent from Toledo to a New York paper to the effect that the Payne investigating committee is not anxious to convict the old Senator. In this connection a mention is made of Foraker's candidacy for the Senate in opposition to the plans of ex-Governor Foster, of Cowgill's defast for Speaker by Foraker men, and of the fear that the investigation may involve the past conduct

A SOCIALISTIC MOB

SURROUNDS THE NELSON COLUMN

SURROUNDS THE NELSON COLUMN

In Trafsigar Square, and is Addressed by a Crank—Tae Folice Finally Disperse the Crowd—Crimes Against Child—res — General Fereiga News.

London, Feb. 8.—The "starving mechanics" of London to-day held a mass meeting in Trafsigar Square around the Nelson monument, and it resulted in a riot. The proceedings were opened with an assemblage of ten thousand men. Police were present in large numbers. They at once saw that the Socialistic element of London greatly predominated in the crowd which was also managed by well known Socialists, and extraordinary vigilance was ordered to preserve the vigilance was ordered to preserve the

viginance was ordered to preserve the peace at all hazards.

Conspicious among the leaders of the multitude was Mr. Burns who ran as the Socialist candidate in Nottingham in the recent election. He acted generally as if he wished to bring about a conflict between the police and the people. Finally he ascended the pedectal of the Nelson Column for the nursoes of delivering a ally he ascended the pedestal of the Nelson Column for the purpose of delivering a harangue. He was well aware that this set would not be tolerated and the police politely ordered him to get down. This he refused do, appealing to the crowd to resist interference with the exercise of popular rights. The officers, however, were determined and pushed their way through the excited and resisting mass of people, and by fores re-

resisting mass of people, and by force re moved Mr. Burns from the pedestal. By this time the crowd had vastly augmented this time the crowd had vastly augmented and the streets adjacent were packed with aurging mobs. The stir in the elevated spot where the Burns incident took place was easily perceptible over almost the entire area covered by the concourse, and the sight of helmets and uniforms in the struggle was accepted as visible proof of the commencement of the fight against law. BURNS ENCOURAGED.

The intelligence was responded to with general and fearful howl, and an attempt ed rush from all directions to the point of some distance from the position he had attempted to occupy. He became embold-ened by the crics of the throng and made ened by the crics of the throng and made a desperate effort to recover his lost ground. He was so effectively helped by the mob that the officers on the spot were brushed out of the way, and the orator was soon presset up sgainst the monment. He quickly ascended the Pédestal, accompanied by a number of other Socialist leaders.

ist leaders.

Burns bore a red flag and he waved it to Baras bore a red flag and he waved it to the crowd as a signal of his triumph over the authorities. He was greeted with dead-ning shouts, repeated again and again. Burns now leisurely hotshed his address. He then read a fiercely worded resolution. This denounced the authors of the present distress in England, demanded Parliament to start public works to give employment and bread to tens of thousands of deserving men who were out of work through no fault of their own, but because of bad government; declared that it was the duty of the government to afford every facility for the employment of British expital at home for the beuefit of the British people and to give British enterprise the preference over foreign and assacred that the time had arrived for Parliament to carnestly legislate for the relief of the depression in English sgriculture and industry.

industry. The resolutions also demanded the immediate appointment of a Minister of Com merce and Minister of Agriculture, and

merce and Minister of Agriculture, and concluded with the resolve that copies should be forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Parnell and the Board of Public Works. The 'reading of the resolutions was accompanied by fierce comment and short explanatory speeches by the various contors who were with Burns. Some of these orators who were with Burns. Some of these orators went so far as to arraign the Government, that although the the staving mechanies of London were now attempting to draw attention to their needs by quiet and peaceful agitation, they were boand to get bread and would get it by attacking bakers' shops next if the Government didn't come to their relief.

Bitns himself in one of these side speeches denounced the present House of Comasons as a body of landords and capitalists for whom hanging was too good.

speeches denounced the present House of Comusons as a body of landlords and capitalists for whom hanging was too good. He also declared the people had assembled to summon Parliament to immediately re-lieve the distress of British workingmen, that the proceder was the state of the procedure of the present wanted the question that the people wanted the question settled at once, and peacefully if possible, otherwise revolution was inevitable. All this so aggravated the excitement of the huge mob that the police formed with increased force and made another assault. A large number of stores were plundered during the riot.

CORRUPTION IN ENGLAND.

The Infamous Tradic in Young Girls—The Procuress Jailed Without Ball. London, Feb. 8.—The first important case under the girls' protection act came up for trial to-day. The defendant is Louisa Hart, a wealthy procuress, who occupies a large house in Chelsea. The Pall Mall Gas-tte describes the house as a Pall Mall Gasette describes the house as a "child's brothel," The defendant is charged with having procured Rosie Shires, aged 12 years, and Florence Richards, aged 13 years. Florence gave her evidence at the trial to-day. She testified that Rosie Shires met her and showed her an invitation to take tes at Louisa Hart's house. The children went to the house and after tea they were entertained with music for awhile and were, then conducted to a room where they were introduced. d to a room where they were introduced to an old man of respectable appearance.
They were compelled to remove their clothes and submit to the grossest indignities. The details of the girl's evidence

were revolting.

The children made a second visit to the house, and on this occasion met another old man who was also of respectable appearance. The Hart woman gave money to the children and instructed them not to to the children and instructed them not to teil their parents what had occurred and to spend the money on candles and cakes. The court refused to admit the defend-ant to bail. The Gazette asserts that if the proposition is followed up the public will learn the names and facts disclosed to the secret commission appointed to inquire into the Gazette's charges.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DUELS. Fourteen "Affairs of Honor" in Ten Days.

A Laughable Meeting.
Pants, Feb. 8.—During the past ten days fourteen duels have been fought in the neighborhood of Paris, the weapons being swords in eleven instances and pistols in three instances. The Figure on

Evenement—of which paper M. Edmond Magnier acts as manager and editor—con-magnier acts as manager and the gilded Foster, of Cowgill's defeat for Speaker by Foraker men, and of the fear that the investigation may involve the past conduct of three or four Republicans.

**Male weakness and loss of power promptly cured. Book, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 863 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

**Buffalo, Buffalo, Buf

and M. Magnier. A proces verbal of this duel, signed by the seconds of Comte de Dion, but not by the seconds of M. Mag-

swords, and the encounter was a very fierce one from the very beginning. At the first pass M. Magnier's shirt and M. Le Gard's glove were pierced simultaneously and M. Magnier's sword got bent. The second pass, which was of very brief duration, resulted in M. Magnier receiving rather a severe wound in the thumb, which was transpierced in spite of his glove. The duel was at once stopped, and honor was declared satisfied by the absolutely correct attitude of the opponabsolutely correct attitude of the oppon-ents, whose pluck and skill were warmly commended in the proces verbal signed by all four seconds. commended in a

British Grain Trade.

London, Feb. 8 .- The Mark Lane Ex press in its review of the British grain trade says: Changeable weather has not favored spring sowings and values of wheat have not improved. The sales of wheaf have not improved. The sales of English wheat during the week were 37,437 quarters at 29s 9J, against 07,913 quarters at 33s 9J during the corresponding period of last year. Flour is 6J lower. Foreign wheats are steady in spite of feeble demands. Stocks aftoat are decreasing. Flour is depressed. One cargo arrived, three were sold, two withdrawn and three remained, two being American. To-day wheat is unimproved. English is freely offered, foreign is steady and flour is quiet. Maizs is less animated. Barleys and oats are 31 dearer.

THROUGH THE STATE.

and oats are 31 dearer.

Accidents and Incidents in West Virginiand Vicinity. It is reported that Hon. Fontain Smith, of Marion county, once more aspires to be state Senator from that district.

Miss Nancy Sherrard, principal of the Washington Female Feminary, will visit Europe with a party of young ladies during ie summer.

Having passed through about 300 feet of hard rock, the Claysville gas well is go-ing down at the rate of three and a half feet an hour. Drilling is now good. Depth about 2,000 feet. A 14-year old son of H. A Elwards, of Alderson, Monroe county, was struck by a passing freight train and thrown headlong against a side track with such force as to fracture his skull.

The Panhandle is about to illuminate its shops and yards at Dennison with elec-tric light. There are to be sixty-five lights in all, fifty of which will be placed in and

around the various shops, and the other fifteen distributed through the yards. M. E. Barrett, a contractor and builder of Grafton, has been awarded the contract for the construction of the foundation of a new college building at Berea, Kentucky. The building is to be large, the estimated cost of the foundation alone being from

\$8,000 to \$10,000. At Crites' Mills, on the left hand fork of French creek, in Upshur county, is a natural bridge which is about forty feet wide and seventy-five feet long. The road to the mills runs over it. In proper sea-son trout are abundant there, and the wa-

ter is clear as crystal. Secretary of State Walker has issued secretary of state water has sauch a certificate of incorporation to the "Rail-road Construction Company," of Philadelphia. One thousand dollars has been subscribed to the capital stock and the full amount has been paid in. The privilege is reserved to increase to \$1,000,000.

Samuel B. Wamsley, a merchant of Tucker county, has made an assignment to Abram Bonnifield. His liabilities are between \$7,000 and \$8,000, and his fatherin-law, Ward Parsons, is named as a creditor for \$4,000. His assets, it is thought, will nearly if not entirely recover his liabilities. bilities. The Charleston Star says: The Euchr Club, with a number of invited guests

the Supreme Court, was most charmingly entertained Wednesday evening by Gov-ernor Wilson and lady, at their residence on Capitol street.

durance of sheep, manifested during the late storm, are still coming to the surface, saturated, and the whole mass arose like

ness. He put up at a hotel in Atchison and had remained there ever since, and since September acted as night clerk. He was a man of good habits, well liked by all who knew him and lad made warm friends in his new home. He was a Democratic candidate for the Legislature Sunday afternoon Miss Mollie Fellars,

tols in three instances. The Figure on Saturday devoted three columns to the study of American duels and the point of American duels duels decrease, 19,791 per point of Baltimore and America

THE CHINESE GO.

BUT THEY COME BACK AGAIN

formed of their Rights Many Conclude to Leave Anyhow-Conflict with the

guards marched to the ocean dock where the Chinamen were confined and took issued for the arrest of the prominent agi tators. Before daylight the work of aresting them began and by So'clock all the leaders were in jail. They were, however, immediately bailed out. All the Chiuamen on board the steamer were marched to the Court House by the militia in answer to a writ of habees corpus, sworn out yesterday. No opposition was made to this move. Judge Greene informed each Chicaman he was at perfect liberty to go or say as he have the

formed each Chinaman he was at perfect liberty to go or stay as he chose. The vast majority chose to leave.

They were accordingly escorted to the steamer and those who wished to stay were escorted to their homes. Up to this time there has been no bloodshed although the streets are crowded. At noon, however, an attack was made on the home guards by a few hot heads. The guards were finally ordered to fire and responded with a volley. Four men fell. One was killed and three were wounded.

The militia formed a hollow square and

The milital formed a hollow square and heid the mab at bay for fully an hour. The crowd then slowly melted away. There is intense excitoment and danger of further trouble. Business is generally suspended. The steamer Queen sailed at 1 p. M. with 195 Chinamen.

THE GRAND SCHEME. embination of Trunk and Coal Lines.

New York, Feb. 8—"Rigolo" in to-day's San says: The grand scheme of combination of the trunk and coal lines under the care of the Drexel-Morgani syndicate did not make much headway during the week. In fact if anything the syndicate lost In fact if anything the syndicate lost ground, for it is every day be coming more evident that the roads west of Chicago find their interest in many ways opposed to those roads east of Chicago, and are cutting loose from all entangling alliances. In the first place, it is now clear that the Cheapeake & Ohio has been cutting tremendously into the east-bound freight rates from St. Louis, so much so, indeed, that the local committee there have been obliged to ask Commissioner Fink to help them out of their trouble. This, however, is not easy to do, for Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, shows no anxiety to meet the views of other trunk roads, and although anthracite coal cannot be produced along the southern and western roads, the bituminous variety is in great plenty and and western roads, the bituminous variety is in great plenty and can easily and cheaply be mined. Beddess the fine tidewater outlets of the Chesspeake and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio, there are many others still further south, and it would be nothing surprising to see large blocks of freight shifting to New Orlesns and other south-

shifting to New Orlesns and other south-ern ports.

The situation at present is simply this: If there is a rate war, freight will be shipped by the road charging the lowest rates, and if there is peace, then the road which can do the business the chespest will dictate its own terms. Either contingency can scarcely benefit the great trunk lines, and this makes the prospects of the Drexel-Morgan syndicate somewhat gloomy. The cutting of pasprospects of the Drexel-Morgan syndicate somewhat gloomy. The cutting of passenger rates by the St. Paul road, which broke the stock market on Saturday, is exactly a case in point, and shows how little St. Paul cares for the roads east of Chicago. By establishing a second-class rate of \$7 to Council Bluffs, the St. Paul road cuts emigrant rates to San Francisco to \$17, and to Denver to \$26. This was done without any consultation with the association which is supposed to regulate rates, and may be taken as a clear token of what and may be taken as a clear token of what the roads east of Chicago may expect in the future.

A STORY OF SHIPWRECK.

Cargo of Coffee the Cause of a Vessel's NEW YORK, Feb. 8 .- Captain White, of

the brig Ada L. White, which was abandoned and lost en her recent voyage from Rio Janeiro to this port, was asked last evening for further particulars regarding from death. He said it was fine summer weather, with the mercury standing at 80° in the shade, when they left Ric on December 16, with 11,249 bags of coffee on board. The voyage continued without incident until the brig was off Jamaica, when we have the company to the standard of the s on Capitol street.

Willie Fisher, of Upshur county, a few days since, with some other children, was riding down a steep hill on a one-horse sled when it collided with a heavy rail fence and wrecked both sled and children. Willie's leg was broken below the knee, and was so badly mashed that pieces of the bone had to be taken out. He may lose his leg.

The Kanawha Gazette says that a connection by steam ferry and switches is to be made by the Cheeapeake & Ohio company with the Ohio Central, near the mouth of Elk, below Charleston, in advance of the bridge connection at Kanawha Falls. This will afford an outlet for the New River coke to the Hocking Valley furnaces, and bring a profitable market for ooke to the coal operators along the C. & O. Railway.

Stories illustrating the wonderful endurance of sheep, manifested during the

sautrated, and the whole mass arose like yeast. With a shock that shock the vessel to her center, the decks burst open. The hatches were wrenched off, and great seams opened in the vessel, which admitted the sea in torrents. Nothing was to be done but leave the ship as specify a result of the sea was already attiling. owned by Ellis and Lee Andrews, of Morris township, Washington county Pa, surprised everybody by walking out of a big drift in which they had been buried eleven days. Over in Grame county a sheep belonging to E. B. Balley was found alive and well after it had been buried without lood for fourteen days.

Frank McKee, a son of Squire William McKee, of Brandonville, Preston county, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in his room at his hotel at Atchison, Kansas. The cause is unknown.

Frank left Brandonville last May and went to Kansas to follow the cattle business. He put up at a hotel in Atchison the seem of the properties of the seem of the county of the seem of the brig long enough to allow one passenger and the crew toket on board. There was no time to put in even a mast with a bit of sail. The crew thought themselves fortunate in securing a cask of water and a few days' provisions for the voyage before them.

After drifting about for twenty-fort hours they were finally picked up by the steamer

they were finally picked up by the steamer William Burkitt. Grain in Bight.

CHICAGO, ILIS, Feb. 8,-The number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada February 6, and the in crease or decrease compared with the pre-

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. S.—Attorney General Kohler this afternoon filed a petition in the Supreme Court in the quo warranto action in relation to Mayor